The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865. Vol 38: No. 5

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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AND

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

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jan6'65-ly.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

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Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

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D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'63-3m.

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(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

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A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

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April 29th, 1864.—ft.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Radical).
The North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

Terms for 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
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For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE. Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kansler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Poetry.

EXCELSIOR.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

His brow was sad; his eye beneath,
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of that unknown tongue;
Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above, the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Excelsior!

'Try not the Pass!' the old man said;
'Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
The roaring torrent is deep and wide!'
And loud that clarion voice replied,
Excelsior!

'O stay,' the maiden said, 'and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!'
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh,
Excelsior!

'Beware the pine-tree's withering branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!'
This was the peasant's last good-night,
A voice replied, far up the height,
Excelsior!

At break of day, as heavenward
The pious monks of Saint Bernard
Uttered the oft-repeated prayer,
A voice cried through the startled air,
Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful hound,
Half-buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

There in the twilight cold and gray,
Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay,
And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior!

PUSHING ON.

When I was a boy about your age
My rosy-cheeked John! rosy-cheeked John!
I took as my motto from some old page,
"Pushing on."

I wrote it all over my books and slate,
All over them, John! over them, John!
And thought ever of it both early and late,
"Pushing on."

At work or at play, at home or at school,
Think of it, John! think of it, John!
A books or at playthings, 'twas ever the rule—
"Pushing on."

I pushed out of boy, and pushed into man,
That I did, John! that I did, John!
I pushed out of "can't," and pushed into "can,"
"Pushing on."

Whenever an obstacle in my path lay,
And many did, John! many did, John!
I pushed and I pushed 'till I pushed it away,
"Pushing on."

I pushed through the world with an honester heart,
Honester, John! honester, John!
Than many a man wich a fairer start;
"Pushing on."

And now I've a good wife, children well taught,
Very well, John! very well, John!
A snug little fortune, all honestly got;
"Pushing on."

I've pushed a large place in the hearts of the poor,
That is good, John! very good, John!
For I never pushed any away from my door;
"Pushing on."

I'm now an old man, my head white as snow,
And mother's too, John! mother's too, John!
And down the bright valley together we go,
"Pushing on."

I am still pushing on for a happier land,
Trustingly, John! trustingly, John!
Trustingly holding my father's hand—
"Pushing on."

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

CHRISTIAN CHEERFULNESS.

BY REV. FRANCIS J. COLLIER, CANONSBURGH, PA.

The life of many Christians is a life of constant sadness and gloom. They seem to be entire strangers to all the happiness of earth and all the hopes of heaven. Their faces commonly oppear as sombre as the stones which mark the dwelling places of the dead. Their feelings are better expressed in sighs than in songs. Unhappy themselves, they make others unhappy; they come and go like clouds, shutting out the sunshine from cheerful hearts, and, for a while casting upon them shadows, cold and dark.

Some suppose that this melancholy is a sure evidence of extraordinary piety. Others imagine that it is the necessary and invariable effect of all religion, to depress the spirits and make men gloomy and morose; and entertaining this erroneous opinion, they refuse to acquaint themselves with the Holy Scriptures, neglect all private and public acts of devotion, and prefer to mingle with the people of the world rather than to mingle with the people of God.

Now we believe that dejection is neither the necessary result of genuine faith, nor the indication of uncommon grace, but that it is altogether at variance with the spirit of the gospel. The religion of Jesus is essentially consoling and exhilerating, and so has a natural tendency to produce cheerfulness in the soul. The best and truest Christians ought to be the happiest and most hopeful of men. His features should wreath themselves into sweet and attractive smiles, instead of forming, as we often see, only forbidding frowns. His words should not be cross, but kind;—expressions of comfort rather than of complaint.

The cheerfulness of which we speak, is not a momentary mood, but a lasting temper. It is not the noise of mirth nor the emptiness of levity. It is a serious and abiding joy;—a joy resembling the flame of a wax candle, which is so mild, so steady, so bright, so pure.

The Christian owes it to himself to be cheerful. Only when he is so, has he attained a state most conducive to the enjoyment of high spiritual pleasure most suited to encourage the growth of the heavenly graces, most consistent with the free exercises of the souls mightiest energies, most adapted to lighten its crosses and cares. "The man who is possessed of this excellent frame of mind," says Addison, "is not only easy in his thoughts, but a perfect master of all the powers and faculties of his soul; his imagination is always clear, and his judgment undisturbed; his temper is even and unruffled, whether in action or in solitude. He comes with a relish to all those goods which nature has provided for him, takes all the pleasures of the creation which are poured about him, and does not feel the full weight of those evils which may befall him."

The Christian owes it to his *fellow men* to be cheerful. Amidst all the trials and disappointments and anxieties and sufferings which pertain to this earthly existence, and which tend to shroud the soul in distressing gloominess, they have need at all times to see "lights" in the world,—to see those whose faces constantly beam with a heavenly glory,—whose looks and words and deeds are a good medicine which never fails to give peace to the troubled spirit. And do you not think that if each one of the Lord's disciples were thus to pass the days of his pilgrimage; if his presence in the social circle, at the bedside of the sick, at the cottage of the poor, in the halls of learning, and at the mart of business, were hailed as a bright sunbeam which diffuses joy and gladness; if, in truth, his path were the path of the just, which, "as the shining light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day," our blessed religion would be well commended to the world, and the triumphs of the cross become glorious? It is the excellent remark of Archbishop Usher—"If good people would but make their goodness agreeable, and smile, instead of frowning, in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause!"

The Christian owes it to the *Lord* to be habitually cheerful. His example must be copied, his will obeyed. You know the record of the Saviour's life, how that he spake unto the man sick of palsy, and to the terrified disciples tempest-tossed upon the Sea of Galilee, and to the little band weeping in prospect of their Lord's departure from the world, and to others troubled and sorrowful, and his words were ever the same—"Be of good cheer," "Be of good cheer." Then is it not the duty of every Christian to endeavor to attain that spiritual state in which he will be capable of receiving and doing the greatest amount of good? We are assured that such is his duty, and we believe that cheerfulness is an exalted frame of mind, arising from and resting upon a firm faith, a strong love, a steadfast hope, and a good conscience,—a state well pleasing to our Divine Master.

Perhaps nothing has a greater tendency to cast gloom over the spirit, than *disease*. The mind sympathizes with the body as much as the body with the mind. Their union is so intimate, so delicate, so sensitive, that what affects the one necessarily affects the other. Each to a certain degree determines the other's condition. If the mind is joyful, its emotion is betrayed by the expression of the body. "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance." But if the body is injured, or the physical system deranged, the mind at once suffers, and forthwith droops into sadness. It becomes, therefore, your Christian duty, if you have health, to study the laws of your physical being, to compel yourself both to labor and to rest, to avoid unnecessary risks or exposure, to abstain from injurious indulgences, to be prudent, temperate, chaste, and by every proper means, to try to preserve what is so essential to your spiritual comfort. If you have lost this boon strive to regain it. Think not, speak not, all the while about your malady. Suppress moans and complaints; they are always disagreeable to others, they can never be beneficial to you. Count your mercies and not your miseries. Try upon your body the stimulous of a cheerful spirit. It may not insure your recovery, but it will certainly produce a pleasant alleviation. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."

Another cause of dejection is *idleness*. Employment is essential to our spiritual as well as our physical well-being. And it is only when we are engaged every day in some useful task, some enterprise of business, some sportive recreation, some work of taste, some acqisition of learning, or some deed of charity—somthing that will call into action the hands, or the head, or the heart;—it is only when so doing that we have any right to expect health or happiness. An idle *body* is Death's easiest prey; an idle *brain* is either "the Devil's workshop" or "the slough of Despond." "They that do nothing," says Mason' "are in the ready way to do worse than nothing. It was not for nothing that we were called out of nothing." Our Blessed Saviour "went about doing good." And you should do likewise, if you profess to be his follower. If you have nothing to do for yourself, do something for others. When you cease to be idle you may expect to be cheerful.

The want of cheerfulness is often owing to the *neglect of duty*. A man may be in his counting-room when he ought to be in his closet. He may be looking over his ledger when he ought to be searching the Scriptures. He may be at a political meeting when he ought to be at the meeting for prayer. What he does may be right enough when it is done at a proper time; but when worldly business excludes or interferes with the performance of religious duty, then it becomes wrong; and in such a case, the Christian's spirit is soon prostrated under the severe scourgings of an offended conscience. Again, a man may fulfill one duty and at the same time slight another more important. He may act after the manner of the Pharisees, who paid "tithe of mint and anise and cummin," while they "omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgement, mercy, and faith." Matt. 23:23. The moral effect in this case will be the same as in the other. Conscious of his fault, the man feels depressed, and manifests his feeling by his moody silence or querulous speech. Doubtless, you pray to be kept free from this melancholy and disagreeable state, even though it were to last for a single day. The rule for your guidance is plain:—Learn your whole duty and perform it well, and a heart filled with cheerfulness will be your sweet reward.

When envy pushes out *contentment* from the soul, cheefulness goes with it. We sometimes complain and feel discontented when we see others living in more commodious and elegant dwellings, better clad, more sumptously fed, possessed of a higher refinement of mind or manners, or occupying a more exalted position than ourselves; but if we were to reflect, that for every one above us there are hundreds beneath, we would have less occasion for sighs of regret and more for songs of rejoicing. "Be content with such things as ye have," says the apostle. He does not mean that we should be content with our sins, or with our ignorance, or with our imperfect graces, but with our worldly substance, and even concerning that he merely stops our mouth against murmurings, while he leaves our hands free to labor. And why should we not be content with our earthly comforts? We have far more than we deserve, more than many of our fellow-men, more than Christ had, and, if we are faithful, we will have better things by and by.

When the soul is perplexed with *doubts* it is a stranger to cheerfulness. They cause uncertainty as to our change of heart and acceptance with God, or as to our belief in the truths of Divine Revelation. They are cobwebs which Satan weaves to obscure the vision of Faith. A breath of Heavenly Spirit can clear them all away. Prayer sets in motion this invisible Power. Sometimes doubts are frightful specters which haunt the shades of ignorance. A few bright rays from the lamp of God's World will cause them speedily to disappear. Most frequently, doubts are the vile progeny of disease. The remedy which restores health to the body will rid the soul of their annoying presence.

Memory often causes dejection. It reminds us of our neglected duties and misimproved privileges, our opinion and secret sins, our unkind words and actions, our mistakes and disappointments, our trials and temptations, our disputes and enmities, our sufferings and losses. We grow cheerless looking at such a gloomy panorama of our lives. But if we were to revert to our past enjoyments and mercies and successes, to the good that we have done, to the wisdom which we have gained in the schools of misfortune, to the full forgiveness which Christ has bestowed,—if we were to look more at the bright side of our experience and less at the dark, we would rise soon, and be completely, out of our despondency.

Forebodings of evil rob the mind of cheerfulness. "Ills that have never happened have mostly made men wretched," says Tupper. Casting our glance ahead, we see "lions" in the way—difficulties which we are sure we can never overcome:—griefs under whose heavy weight, we shall be utterly crushed! Not satisfied with our present troubles, we borrow misery from the future. The Holy Scripture instructs us to do otherwise, "Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."—Prov. 27: 1. "Take therefore no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Matt. 6: 34. And then it gives us a golden promise. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

But after all, *afflictions* are the chief and most unavoidable cause of despondency. It may seem very unreasonable, like mockery indeed, to ask him to be cheerful, who has become the victim of disease, or who has seen his ship wrecked, his crops blasted, his cattle perish, his debtors fail, his property consumed or swept away with a flood, and saddest of all! who has seen his beloved ones sicken and die, and buried in the earth! And yet, if he is a true child of God, it is his right, yea it is his duty, amidst all these sore troubles, to be of good cheer. He may then regard his afflictions not as punishments for his sins, but only as Fatherly chastisements intended for his good,—making him humble, making him sensible of his weakness and unworthiness, and causing him to look to the Almighty for aid and comfort, and so well fitting him for his heavenly citizenship and his heavenly crown! Surely God does not delight in lamentations and tears; and to the man himself, such things are useless—they cannot repair his losses, nor lighten his sufferings; and if proof were required, they are evidence enough that his heart was too much wedded to the world, and hence he had need to be afflicted. More pleasing to God is the cheerful and submissive spirit that can sing "songs in the night;" that can say, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!" The Christian's worldly losses are his heavenly gains. Like a ship upon the stocks, he is ready, when the last of his earthly supports is knocked away, to launch forth into the widely extended sphere of a new life!

The hindrances in the way of cheerfulness seem many; but it is encouraging to know that they are not alike to all, and they are not so great but that they can be overcome. The end to be gained is worthy of the best means, and the mightiest and most persistent endeavor. And duty urges every one to make an effort to rid his face of frowns, his manners of crabbedness, his heart of gloom. This obligation rests with peculiar force upon the Lord's followers.

Truly, O Christian! you above all men have reason to acquire and retain a cheerful disposition.—No longer an alien from the commonwealth of Israel, a stranger to the covenants of promise, but redeemed, regenerated, forgiven, made a child of God, protected and nourished by your Almighty Father, trained, instructed, loved, having a mansion in your Father's house, made an heir to a heavenly inheritance, and expecting soon to receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away—O! why should you, why should any one in such a case, give way to dejection? God's own temple—purified, strengthened, adorned with beauty, furnished with every goodly and gladsome thing, filled with sacred light and peace, having within the glory of the shekinah—your devotions sweet incense, your heart a burning and acceptable sacrifice—O! have you not great reason for abiding cheerfulness! If in this life only you had hope in Christ, then, indeed, you might be miserable; but having "a hope which is an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail," how inexcusable does it seem, that you should be habitually downcast and sorrowful!

Arise, O Desponding One! Quit your tearful abode in the valley of gloom, and come and make your dwelling on the bright hill-top of cheerfulness. Look up! look up! and behold the sun shining through the clouds, and the stars through the darkness!

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

It is not necessary that any man should have an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties in the great libel suit which was ended in this city last week, in order to have a very decided opinion as to the nature of the revelations which that suit made of the character of our politics as a system or trade driven by men who make it a business.

Perhaps it discovers on our part a want of knowledge of the world. Perhaps we shall be considered verdant. But we do not desire to conceal the fact that the disclosures made on this trial are appalling to our moral sense, and such as in our judgement ought to make each particular hair of every honest man stand on end. The worst of all is that the facts are of such public notoriety that no one is shocked by them, and it is considered a matter of course that politics and politicians are corrupt, and nobody cares.

Take but one example out of the many exposed by this trial, that the clerks in the Custom House were called on to contribute ten thousand dollars to promote the election of a Mayor in the city of New York. We are told that one party does no more of this wickedness than another, and we take it for granted, just now, that it is so. And what then?—We have it admitted that persons in the service of the General Government are taxed to pay the expenses of the election of a municipal officer, whose duties have no relation to national politics, and whose claims to office ought to be decided solely on local grounds. What has the Custom House to do with the Mayor's office! And why should men who hold their appointment under the United States Government be required to pay a part of their salaries to defray the expenses of our municipal elections? The incongruity is so glaring and the abuse is so monstrous, that it can find no justification, except in the usage of politics.

And no one is so stupid as to suppose that money so wrongfully extorted is rightfully employed. For all the proper and necessary expenses of a political canvass the money is contributed readily; but there are ways and means of using money corruptly, and for these base and corrupt purposes, the money must be raised in some way, and this system of taxation is one, and a shameful one. But it is of little use to raise a voice of remonstrance against specific acts of wrong doing, when we find, as this trial has disclosed, that the rottenness is in the bones of the body of politics, and that corruption is tainting the entire atmosphere of the political world. Perhaps the inability of the jury to agree is evidence of the state of public opinion on this subject. They were nearly equally divided—about six for one and half a dozen for the other—they could not agree in their opinion upon the case submitted to them after three weeks' investigation! And the opinion of the public may be divided in the same manner. But there is no dispute among honest men as to the great fact that our politics, National, State and Municipal, have become fearfully demoralized, and the time has come for a revolution in sentiment and a radical reform, if we would preserve the moral life of the nation, and even the forms of intelligent liberty.—This terrible truth was brought out with great power in the speeches of lawyers; but such appeals are so generally regarded as interested declamations, that they fail to make the proper impression on the popular mind and heart. We take up the appeal.—We proclaim it from the tribune of the press, and in the ears of the very men who ought to be aroused to their duty; we mean thoughtful, intelligent, upright citizens, who now stand aloof from political parties, and do all their work for the country in the one minute of the year when they drop their votes into the ballot box. *Because such men have deserted the field of political action, politics are now managed by another set and sort of men!* Behold and see the men who now manipulate the votes of the people and elect themselves! And behold also the men of intelligence and worth and vast wealth, who are self-exiled from all participation in the administration of public affairs! It is primarily their own fault. It would be impossible to persuade them now to venture into the political arena, and expose themselves to the dust and mire of its strifes for place and power. It may be too late to prevail on the better portion of the people to awake and arise in their might, and expel from power the men who now legislate for hire and job the interests of their constituents. But the experiment is worth trying.—This city is worth saving. The State is worth saving. The Nation is also. And unless this corruption of politics, the pestilence that now walketh in darkness, is stayed, it is in vain that we put down armed rebels against the Government and cherish these vipers in the bosom of the people.

Far above the strife of mere political parties, and above the short-lived questions of the day, rises the great overshadowing truth that money rules our politics, that money buys men into office and buys their votes after they are in office, and that it is necessary "to make it an object" for legislators to give their influence to this or that measure, before they will support it, and thus the interests of the community are made merchandise of, under the bassest of all forms of traffic. These are things to be thought of by religious men. We speak unto wise men.—*N. Y. Observer.*

STEPHEN GIRARD.—Within the memory of many persons still alive, "old Girard," as the famous banker was usually styled, a short, stout, brisk old gentleman, used to walk, in his swift, awkward way, the streets of the lower part of Philadelphia. Though everything about him indicated that he had very little in common with his fellow-citizens, he was the marked man of the city for more than a generation. His aspect was rather insignificant and quite unprepossessing. His dress was old-fashioned and shabby; and he wore the pig-tail, the white neck-cloth, the wide-brimmed hat, and the large skirted coat of the last century. He was blind in one eye; the other, though his burly eye-brows gave some character to his countenance, was curiously devoid of expression. He had also the absent look of a man who either had no thoughts or was absorbed in thought; and he shuffled along on his enormous feet, looking neither to the right nor to the left. There was always a certain look of the old mariner about him, though he had been fifty years an inhabitant of the town. When he rode it was in the plainest, least comfortable gig in Philadelphia, drawn by an ancient and ill-formed horse, driven always by the master's own hand at a good pace. He chose still to live where he had lived for fifty years, in Water street, close to the wharves, in a small and inconvenient house, darkened by tall store-houses, amid the bustle, the noise, and the odors of commerce.

His sole pleasure was to visit, once a day, a little farm which he possessed a few miles out of town, where he was want to take off his coat, roll up his shirt-sleeves, and personally labor in the field and in the barn, hoeing corn, pruning trees, tossing hay, and not disdaining even to assist in butchering the animals which he raised for market. It was no mere ornamental or experimental farm. He made it pay. All of its produce was carefully, nay scrupulously husbanded, sold, recorded, and accounted for. He loved his grapes, his plums, his pigs, and especially his rare breed of canary birds; but the people of Philadelphia had the full benefit of their increase—at the highest market rates. Many feared, many served, but none loved this singular and lonely old man. If there was among the very few who habitually conversed with him, one who understood and esteemed him, there was but one; and he was a man of such abounding charity, that, like Uncle Toby, if he had heard that the Devil was hopelessly damned, would have said, "I am sorry for it." Never was there a person more destitute than Girard of the qualities which win the affection of others.—His temper was violent, his presence forbidding, his usual manner ungracious, his will inflexible, his heart untender, his imagination dead. He was odious to many of his fellow-citizens, who considered him the hardest and meanest of men. He had lived among them for half a century, but he was no more a Philadelphian in 1830 than in 1776. He still spoke with a French accent, and accompanied his words with a French shrug and French gesticulation. Surrounded with Christian churches which he had helped to build, he remained a sturdy unbeliever, and possessed the complete works of only one man, Voltaire.

He made it a point of duty to labor on Sunday, as a good example to others. He made no secret of the fact that he considered the idleness of Sunday an injury to the people, moral and economical. He would have opened his bank on Sunday if any one would have come to it. For his part, he required no rest and would have none. He never traveled. He never attended public assemblies or amusements. He had no affections to gratify, no friends to visit, no curiosity to appease, no tastes to indulge. What he once said of himself appeared to be true, that he rose in the morning with but a single object, and that was to labor so hard all day as to be able to sleep all night. The world was absolutely nothing to him but a working place. He scorned and scouted the idea that old men should cease to labor, and should spend the evening of their days in tranquility. "No," he would say, "labor is the price of life, its happiness, its everything; to rest is to rust; every man should labor to the last hour of his ability." Such was Stephen Girard.

This is an unpleasing picture of a citizen of polite and amiable Philadelphia. It were indeed a grim and dreary world, wherein should prevail the principles of Girard. But see what this man has done for the city that loved him not! Vast and imposing structures rise on the banks of the Schuylkill wherein at this hour six hundred orphan boys are fed, clothed, trained, and taught upon the income of the enormous estate which he won by this entire consecration to the work of accumulating property. In the ample grounds of Girard College, looking up at its five massive marble edifices, strolling in its shady walks, or by its verdant play-grounds, or listening to the cheerful cries of the boys at play, the most sympathetic and imaginative of men must pause before censuring the sterile and unlovely life of its founder. And if he should inquire closely into the character and career of the man who willed this great institution into being, he would, perhaps, be willing to admit that there was room in the world for one Girard, though it were a pity there should be another.—*North American Review, January*, 1865.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865.

TAXATION.

The New York *Tribune* thus cries loudly for more tax:—

"Let us have a twenty-five per cent. income tax, if necessary, with a searching inquiry into every man's business and receipts, which double the present taxes on all luxuries and superfluities."

"Well, there is a consolation in the fact that a 25 per cent. tax would only come four times. But wouldn't it be better to take all the property at once, and allow a fellow so much per week, to live on?—*Reading Gazette. 21st inst.*

The Gazette's arithmetic is sadly at fault. If an income was derived from itself, a fixed tax of any amount would diminish it from year to year, but never exhaust it. Nor would a fixed tax ever exhaust a fixed principal. In order to exhaust a principal in four years, commencing the first year with 25 per cent. the second year the tax would have to be 33⅓ per cent. the third year 50 per cent. the fourth year 100 per cent. But, of course no such tax is proposed. The idea so extensively and persistently propogated by the Democratic press, that taxation will impoverish and exhaust the sources of wealth, is thoroughly false. A taxation of any amount by a Government, to carry on its own operations, or to pay a debt contracted to its own subjects, *could* not impoverish its wealth to the extent of a single dollar. But an income tax is the most easily borne of any form of taxation. It does not touch the principal it only effects *profits*. If a coal dealer in Reading makes a profit of a thousand dollars a year by his sales, and pays an income tax of over 25 per cent., it is not easy to see how it will effect the profits on his sales of the following year, or if the editor of the Gazette pays an income tax of, 250 dollars on the *profits* of his paper, how will it curtail his business, or *reduce* his profits of the following year? It is not necessary from the context we have taken, to to take into account the *increase* of profits, to be derived from employing the total accruing profits as capital.

The whole system of taxation so far as it effects the ultimate resources of the country, does not seem difficult to comprehend. The Government is not a miser, it does not hoard its treasurer: it is only a transfer agent at most, immediately paying out the money it receives, back again to the sources from which it came.

"We have but one fault to find with the management of that paper, and that is, that it permits the Harrisburg *Telegraph* to outstrip it in circulation on the railroads and through the hands of news dealers. Democrats, when traveling, would like to buy democratic papers, but when none are to be had, they are compelled to resort to the enemy's journals for news. The injury done to the cause, in this way, is incalculable.—*Gazette.*

The important fact that about nineteen twentieths of the circulation of the principle dailies in the country is Republican Union, is a pretty strong argument in itself, in favor of the "cause" they sustain. If the editor of the *Gazette* were an honest and discerning inquirer after the truth he would look a little further into this significant circumstance, than the above paragraph, indicates his wont to look. He would ask and honestly answer in his own mind, how it is that nineteen twentieths of the reading, reflecting, moral and influential part of our citizens, do *not* like to buy "Democratic" papers.

There is a report current that Fort Fisher has fallen. We cannot vouch for its correctness.—*Gazette.*

The "report" alluded to above was the *official* announcement of Admiral Porter, Gen. Terry and Assistant Secretary of War, Dana, giving the details of the fall of Fort Fisher, received in this place in the daily papers of Wednesday about twenty four hours before the *Gazette* went to press. Wonder if the readers of the *Gazette*, who get no otherpaper and who want to see the important News, are satisfied with such "reports."

The Fall of Gold.

When the flag goes up, gold goes down. On Thursday afternoon the sales closed at 210 and yesterday the lowest point was 195. This was fifteen per cent. gained for greenbacks in twenty-four hours. The last quotation was 205, a decline of seventeen per cent. in one week. There can be but one reason for this rapid and remarkable fall; it is the conviction that the rebellion is near to its death. The price of gold has been for weeks undermined; it has hung like an icicle, that, melting imperceptibly, falls suddenly, without apparent cause. Yesterday we had no startling news or rumors of Union victories to bring gold down so far. Its fall was the result of a profound growth of confidence in the ability of the United States to make speedy and honorable peace. This faith expresses itself forcibly in the present panic of the gold market. It will be more emphatic in a few weeks.—*The Press of Saturday.*

WILMINGTON.—The naval and merchant service of the Confederacy suffered severely last week. Admiral PORTER sends word that the rebels have not only blown up Fort Caswell, but the pirates *Tallihassee* and *Chickamauga* as well. And a late arrival at Philadolphia with Wilmington dates to the 20th, brings thesatisfactory news, that on the night of the 18th five blockade-runners ran into Old Inlet and were captured by our fleet. It may be doubted whether these successive losses will be felt most severely at Richmond or at Liverpool. At the present rate blockade-running does not promise to be a paying business for any great length of time.—Naussau, Halifax and Bermuda will all feel the shock of these events in Cape Fear River before long, and altogether the Anglo-rebel mercantile interest seems to be in anything but a flourishing condition.

SHERMAN AND CHARLESTON.—Now that Gen. Sherman is so near Charleston, it will be seen by our rebel extracts that the *Mercury* of that city pronounces a glowing and elaborate eulogium upon him and his army. Its admiration is unbounded. But it is very severe upon the rebel troops there abouts, whom it describes as a lawless mob, and characterizes it as "ruffians." We find articles in the *Courier* to the same effect. Both these journals are in a terrible rage with their leaders and their so-called soldiers; and will doubtless be greatly rejoiced when Sherman, whom they greatly admire, pays them a visit with his army, which they so profoundly worship. Is this really South Carolina?

INCREASED PAY.—A move has already been made to increase the pay of members of the Legislature. A bill has been introduced providing that the annual compensatson be 1200 and mileage.—It is very likely that the salary will be raised at this session. In olden times the pay of a member of the Legislature was three dollars per day.

The Richmond Press.

Now that the rebels have lost all their seaports of any consequence, their newspaper editors are taxing the utmost extent of their ingenuity to prove that these disasters are really a blessing, and that, instead of having a depressing effect on the fortunes of the confederacy, they will only tend to develop its innate and latent resources. They argue that the loss of these places only puts them in the position that they should properly have assumed at the beginning of the war when their abandonment, it is said, was advised by some very wise rebel statesmen. The fox would have us believe he is much handsomer without his tail. A blockade running is brought to an end, the rebels say that war must be their sole business: the conscription must be more vigorously enforced, and eveay one who can must be made to fight. It is claimed that when Jeff. Davis said that at least one-third of his men belonging to his armies were absent without leave he was far below the mark, and that there are enough of these deserters "to make an army which would sweep both Sherman's and Gran's inte the Atlantic Ocean." The Richmond *Whig* believes that negroes in the prime of life will make better soldiers than white men over fifty years of age. General Joe Johnston, in a speech lately to some soldiers at Columbia, S. C., told them that he was "out of service," and "regretted that he could not serve with them." Mr. Henry S. Foote refuses to be released from arrest, and insists that his prosecution shall go on, and the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg be compelled to show cause for taking him into custody. Captain Semmes has arrived in Richmond.

A very significant article appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*, of last Thursday 19th inst., which would seem to be designed to break the inevitable and now plainly foreseen fall of the rebel confederacy. Admitting that "after every manly effort," they may fail to achieve their independence, it asserts that policy and interest, as well as feeling, would incline the rebels to submit to the United States rather than to England, France or Maximilian.—Joining their military forces to those at present constituting our national armies, they would "endeavor to extend the power and influence of that (this) nation from pole to pole, and, uniting every country of America by alliance, seek to make this continent a unit against the world." "With the wealth and population which peace and union would develop in a few years," it continues, "we might find at least a hiding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation in the fact that America would become the colossal Power of the world."

The Anti-Davis Feeling in the South.

Since the Southern papers have found courage to speak out against Jeff. Davis, they have grown bolder and bolder, and if the press is any indication of public feeling, there is a terrible storm gathering about the head of that Southern autocrat. The Charlotteville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that "if Davis and the Court were only going to dash their brains out, we might rally from the calamity; but they are dragging the whole secession fleet after them;" and denounces Davis in round terms for all the calamities that have come upon the Confederacy. The Charleston *Mercury* is furious. It says:

Patent follies and their disastrous consequences have brought despondency upon the people, and license has thinned the ranks of the defenders of the country.

Instead of aiming at radical changes in the causes of the effects under which we suffer and are endangered, men are found who propose the mad remedy of driving out negro producers into the war, and forcing them to fight. They are to understand that the Yankees are getting the upper hand of us, and their time of immunity from war is over; they are to choose between fighting with us, the weaker party, or with the stronger party, our enemy. They are to fight for slavery (or for individual freedom) on our side, or on the side of the enemy, for total and general emancipation of their families, race and people allured by all the fancies and luxuries of nothing to do. Independence of law, independence of principle, independence of our institutions, the proposition appears to us as desperate in its absurdity as it is reckless of everything else. Can Congress find no remedy for the incompetency and mismanagement which is riding us down to ruin?

In another article the *Mercury* says that there are 100,000 effective men absentees from the rebel army, and who are kept absent because they have lost faith in Jeff Davis. It adds:

It is the incorrigible, intermeddling, mischievous, dictation, malignant prejudices, and petty partizanship, which make sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pall upon the heart of the country. It is these things which infuse inefficiency everywhere, and inspire selfeshness and indifference. It is these which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action Congress.

In the following sketch it presents a sad picture of the Confederacy:

The path we now are traveling leads straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. *The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground*, or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government in which reform is important. But reform in our armies is essential, is vital. Without it the death-knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. *We want no more Jeff. Davis foolery;* we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve; we want no more of Buhamism; we want no mermaids with heads of monkeys and fishy attachments at neither extremities—we want men, real men, earnest—*North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no mood for trifling.* They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more.

A most onerous but imperative duty devolves upon the commander of this department, whoever he is. That duty—this first and most essential duty—is to eashier and shoot. Without it nothing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. With it, he is a coward who succumbs at heart. Everything is at stake—everything that is in the way must be faced, and trampled upon. The man who commands here must put his heart in his pocket, and his sword in his hand. He must know nothing but the good of the Confederacy.—That he must do regardless of official weakness.—The end must be radical reform. It is folly to talk of red tape now—we want the thing—we must have it—reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians. We want, and we must have, brains and pluck in commanders, and implicit obedience and order in subordinates and soldiers. Six paces and a steady aim will do the business if repeated sufficiently often, especially among the commissioned officers.

If, however, commanding officers will not do their duty in this matter, let all men shut their books, for the end will have well nigh come.—The time is short, will it be improved?

GEN. GRANT, in a recent communication, thus refers to Gen. Sherman: "*The World's History gives no record of his superior and but few equals.*" To this sentiment we may justly add that the world never witnessed in any military chieftan more the elements of geneoous candor and unselfish apprtciation of the good quallities of those by whom he is surrounded and who are necessarily his competitors for fame, than are daily exhibited by Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant. His justice is as inflexible as his valor is invincible.

The Richmond papers complain bitterly of "the decay of public spirit" in the South, and argue that if those in authority would exhibit a little more manliness, common sense and pluck, there would yet be some hopes for the Confederacy.—This looks to us like surrendering at no distant day.

Peace Mission.

Mr. Francis P. Blair retnrned to Richmond again last Friday on the Government Steamer Don, specially detailed for the use of Mr. Blair. A special dispatch dated Friday, to the New York *Tribune* furnishes us the following information on the subject.

"The President has this evening stated to leading Representatives in Congress, that this mission of Mr. Blair is upon his own personal motion, and is his own affair, that he has no idea that it will have any other or better result than his first visit to Jeff. Davis had, that he had no confidence in its profitableness at all, but that Mr. Blair wanted to go and he was willing to let him go. He added that the mission in his judgement had no significance whatever.

One of the Representatives remarked, after this interview with Mr. Lincoln: "The President has much more confidence in the present and prospective combinations and battles of Grant Sherman and Thomas than in any peace embassies." Notwithstanding these protestations, it is the general sentiment here that the President is more than willing that Mr. Blair, skilled in negotiation and powerful in his personal and family influence, should make any number of efforts at pacification, being careful, as he was in the case of the mission of Col. Jaques and Mr. Gilmore, to keep himself where he can repudiate the envoy and his errand if unsuccessful, and reap benefit and credit from both if he succeeds.

A dispatch of Friday to the *Times* states.—

The cabinet were in session several hours to-day, and it is understood that their conference related to the movements of Mr. Blair. Nothing, however, is known of the powers, if any, with which he is clothed, or the precise objects, which it is expected he will accomplish; but the facts of his return a second time to Richmond would seem to authorize the conclusion that the paesent visit has, if not a more serious, at least a different aim from that which prompted his first mission.

The Herald's dispatches supply some characteristic particulars.—

"There has been no little amusement in court circles over the statement that it is said Mr. Blair boastfully made in regard to his reception at the residence of Jeff. Davis. This is, that he was not only cordially but enthusiastically received there; that Mrs. Davis went into ecstacies the moment that she saw him; threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him again and again. He never was received so cordially in any place before. The peace democrats declare that Mr. Blair brought from Richmond a manuscript letter from Jefferson Davis to Mr. Lincoln, in which Mr. Davis says he is willing now, as he always has been, to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace in order to spare his country from the horrors of war, and to advance all its interests. They also assert that Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, saying that he is willing to send or receive commissioners to treat for peace upon the basis of an undivided country. This, the peace democrats hold, is the wuole story in a nutshell."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The structure of the Southern Confederacy has been tottering and tumbling ever since first it was reared by rebel hands. Its original cornerstone of slavery was a rotten affair, and neither the materials nor the workmen were of such a character as to insure its permanency. It had hardly got itself erected, when the fire of our artillery and the force of our steel were brought to bear upon it. Wall after wall was brought low, pillar after pillar was tumbled into ruins, and, with the fall of each, fell hosts of its builders and defenders. The aspect of it now, is one vast wreck and ruins with but here and there a blackened column still standing. Even of these we begin to see signs of the speedy fall; and when they do fall, they will carry down with them the guilty men who have insulted earth and Heaven by attempting to rear in our fair land a temple of human slavery.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MISSOURI FREE.—The work is done. After a struggle extending through long years, and contested with all the force and bitterness which slavery could muster beneath its banner, Freedom has triumphed, and Missouri, the battle-ground, is redeemed. The eleventh day of January, A. A. 1865, is made memorable in the history of the State forever. Through the bright period of prosperity which, we believe, has now dawned upon our Commonwealth, long dishonored by oppression and injustice, and repressed in its development by the cruel and ruinous system of slavery, the anniversary of that day will bring gladness to the hearts of thousands and of millions. It has introduced a new era, the brightness of whose glory will extend through all time.

We have so long labored to impress the advantages of emancipation upon the people of Missouri; so long urged the arguments of freedom, that we do not deem it necessary to go over the entire ground, and gather up the trophies of the victory won. It is enough to know that liberty and right have triumphed. Missouri takes her place in the ranks of the free States, and as the long line moves on in the grand march of progress, of civilization, and loyalty, her steps will be with the foremost. The chains, the lash and the shackles of slavery no longer belong to Missouri. They were carried out of sight yesterday—*the eleventh day of January*, 1865.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—A movement is on foot among prominent Philadelphians, of both political parties, to give a handsome dinner to those democratic Congressmen who shall vote in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery. So far the list of such members embraces the names of George H. Yeaman of Kentucky, Austin A. King and James S. Rollins of Missouri, Moses F. Odell and John A. Griswold of New York, Myer Strouse, Josiah Bailey and Archibald McAllister of Pennsylvania, and Ezra Wheeler, of Wisconsin.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A number of the radical republican Congresssmen at Washington (including such prominent men as Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia, and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana,) favor negro sufferage in the seceded States, while not advocating it in the loyal portion of the country. Senator B. Gratz Brown and Representative Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, favor universal sufferage throughout both North and South.

HON. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says:

The United States have never been represented in this country by a man who has performed the most difficult duties with more talent and ability than Mr. Adams has done. He mixes so much in society, he is so acute in his knowledge of character, and he watches so closely every turn of opinion, that he must be able to render invaluable service to his own Government.

Mr. Everett had a family of three children—two sons and a daughter. The latter is the wife of Commodore Wise, chief of the ordinance bureau of the Navy Department.

Hon. A. A. Baker, Member of Congress elect, has been re-elected President of the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company.

The death of one of the democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature gives the republicans a majority of one in the House, which has not hitherto been able to organize on account of the political tie.

Alexander Dumas is coming to the United States to write a work on the administration of Mr. Lincoln, to benefit the cause of the North abroad, and also to deliver lectures on Garibaldi.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WAR SUMMARY.

We have again the report that the rebels have evacuated Wilmington, and that it has been taken possession of by General Terry's troops; but it still needs confirmation. This time the report comes from Annapolis, Md., and it is added that before the rebels left the town they set fire to about thirty million dollars' worth of cotton, but that the national forces, being close at hand, extinguished the flames before much damage had been done. Admiral Porter's entire fleet was in Cape Fear river on last Wednesday. On Wednesday night it captured five blockade runners which were coming in, wholly ignorant of the changed position of affairs there. A large number of the vessels of the Admiral's fleet have since arrived in Hampton Roads. Thirteen hundred of the rebels captured in Fort Fisher and the adjacent works arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday and Saturday last, *en route* to prisons in the North.—*Herald.*

Richmond papers report Gen. Sherman's army to be marching in the direction of Charleston, South Carolina. Whilst the 15th and 17th Corps advanced from Beaufort to Pocotaligo, with but little artillery or baggage wagons, General Sherman it is stated, with the remainder of his forces, artillery trains, etc, was moving by the railroad. On the 16th some of the Union troops advanced to within two miles of the Coosawatchie and retired. According to the latest advices contained in the Southern papers of Friday, a movement had been made by the Union forces towards the Combahee river on Tuesday last which they considered as a feint, and express the belief that General Sherman was concentrating his forces above McPhersonville.

An important letter from Jeff. Davis, is published on the subject of reconstruction, in which he argues that a convention of the States is impracticable, and that peace movements on the part of individual States tend only to the creation of discord in the confederacy. He says that the only plan by which peace can be attained is provided for in the rebel constitution. Richmond has been for the past few days luxuriating in rumors of cabinet changes, among which is one that General John C. Breckinridge is to become rebel Secretary of War. Some funny fellow or would-be swindler advertises in the Selma (Ala.) *Dispatch* that for the sum of one million dollars in rebel paper he will by the first of March next effect the death of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, and thus "secure peace."

The cavalry expedition of 500 men, consisting of detatchments of the 8th Illinois, under command of Col. Clendenin, and the 13th and 16th New York, under Col. Gansevoort, which started from Prospect Hill, Va., has returned, having scouted through Fairfax and Loudon counties as far up as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of Rebels in arms, but brought in 52 horses and 11 prisoners. During Friday Col. Clendenin, with his commaud, dashed into Leesburg and captured a mailcarrier with letters from men Rosser's division of Rebel cavalry now stationed in the Shenandoah, to parties in Loudon county. In this expedition the Union troops did not loose a single man.

GIVING THEMSELVES UP.—We learn from members of the Legislature, and others, from the border counties, that large numbers of rebel soldiers are coming in and giving themselves up at the various outposts in this Department. Lieut. Samuels, brother of Judge Samuels, formerly Adjutant Geueral of this State, recently came into Wayne county, accompanied by a dozen or fifteen other rebel soldiers, all of whom took the amnesty oath. They say they are tired of fighting for nothing and freezing to death.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE JOHNNIES COMING!—Captain Alfred Hicks, late of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, has just arrived here from the front of Petersburg. He reports that on Tuesday last *five hundred* rebel deserters came into our lines in a body. Upon their arrival a tremendous cheer went up from the Union boys, but when the rebels obtained a glimpse of the stars and stripes and found themselves receiving a hearty reception, they set up a continuous cheering such as has seldom, if every, been witnessed.—"The Johnnies are coming!"—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Forty guerillas under Pratt and McGregor, on Tuesday, made a dash into Bardstown, Ky., for the purpose of recovering one of their men confined in the jail of that place. The guerillas set the depot on fire and it was burned to the ground. They were finally routed and driven from the town. The pursuit was continued till dark.

A band of mounted guerillas attempted to invade Illinois at Metropolis on Monday night. Only a few succeeded in crossing the Ohio river. A boat from Paducah shelled the woods and dispersed the marauders.

GENERAL NEWS.

HOTEL INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.—Four of the persons who are believed to have been engaged in the attempt to burn the hotels, some weeks since, have been arrested and will be tried by a military commission sitting at Fort Lafayette. The first is one of the leaders of the raid on Lake Erie. The name under which he was known at the time of his arrest is Baker; but he has been ideetified as Captain Bell, of the rebel service. He is a man of education, from the neighborhood of Richmond, and perhaps the most able and dangerous of the rebel officers in Canada. He was arrested near the Niagara Suspension Bridge, with a confederate, who is also in the rebel service. They had just come from Buffalo, and had in their hands a carpet bag, with half a dozen candles. Their arrest was made a few days after information had been received at the department headquarters that Buffalo was to be burned by a party of incendianies from Toronto. Both are to be immediately tried as spies. The third is one of the New York incendiaries. The name by which he is commonly known is "Staunton," but his real name is known, and he is a captain in the rebel service. He was arrested near Detroit some ten days ago, having come across the line from Sarnia. He also is to be tried as a spy. The fourth is also in the rebel service, and was arrested on the Hudson river. It has been satisfactory ascertained that the number of persons engaged in attempting to fire the city of New York did not exceed six or seven, and that one person set fire to two hotels and another to one hotel and Barnum's Museum.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter from George Seward, Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Cyrus W. Feild, after alluding to the electrical perfection of the new cable, says, that the amount completed up to the 30th of December was seven hundred and fifty miles.—The cable is now being manufactored at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without nightwork. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June. Two tanks on board the Great Eastern for the stowage of the cable, are constructed, and the third is rapidly going on. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will be all on board, and the ship ready for sea, with every appliance of the best kind, and in the best order, during the month of June.

THE GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE BURNED.—Long before daylight on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., the Galt House, at Louisville, Ky., one of the most celebrated hotels in the country, was discovered to be on fire and was soon a heap of ruins.—Very little of the furniture was saved, and the most sad part of the occurrance was that two bodies of persons who had perished in the flames were found in the ruins. They could not be identified; but William Hanna of Shelby county, Ky., is known to have perished. Many narrowly escaped. A warehouse on the east side of the Galt House, occupied by O. W. Thomas and Andrew Buchanan, was also destroyed. The aggregate loss is nearly a million of dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ARRIVAL OF TWO THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.—The steamships Morning Star and Continental, which have just arrived from New Orleahs, brings two thousand bales of cotton. This is the largest shipment of cotton received here since the beginning of the war.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Nevada paper says that a large extent of country in Humboldt county, Nevada, is saturated with petroleum. The liquid streams spontaneously through the surface, rises wherever a hole is dug, and coal gas rises everywhere.

The New York Post says Southern men in that city are constantly making application to take the oath of allegiance, but desire the fact to be kept secret, in order that their families and property at the South may not be molested by the rebel leaders.

The Winstead (Ct.) Herald says:—"Old Mr. and Mrs. Walter, the one deaf as a crowbar and the other bedridden by a railroad accident, after a year or two of experiment have found themselves uncongenial, and have obtained a divorce.

A New Yorker, who had made a fortune in oil speculations, put $10,000 in his pocket the other day and started West to make his daughter a present of that sum. But his pocket was picked in the cars.

SPOTTED FEVER.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* learns that a disease of an unusual character prevails in Lykenstown and Wisconisco. Thus far every case has baffled the physicians, and it seems they do not fully understand how to treat the patients, who, being seized with convulsiont, generally die in less than twenty-four hours. A Mrs. Kunselman was stricken by the disease, her husband being in the army, and four children at home, with no one but the mother to care for them. Her last words were, "What will become of my poor children?" Spotted fever is the term used by the people in speaking of the disease, but this may not be the proper title.

CURIOUS.—The citizens of Mansfield, Ohio were aroused at an early hour on Wednesday morning 18th inst., by loud reports seeming like thunder.—Several houses were perceptibly shaken, and in some cases windows were broken. The citizens, in the absence of any other cause, conclude that they have experienced the shock of an earthquake.

A Mr. Rhinehart, of South Coventry township, Chester,. Penn., purchased a condemned Government horse recently, and discovering a wound or sore on its thigh, which showed no sign of healing, made an examinatien of the wound, and finding some hard substance in it, extracted it, and found it be a lady's pocketknife, with the blade shut.

PRESENT TO THE CREW OF THE KEARSAGE.—A few weeks since a committee of the Board of Trade obtained by subscriptions of Boston merchants the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars, which has been judiciously distributed among the officers and crew of the steamer Kearsage, as a recognition of their services in the destruction of the Alabama.—*Boston Journal.*

MORE MINING DISCOVERIES.—The last advices from Puget's Sound, contained in the Washington Territory papers say the country is in a state of excitement, growing out of the discovery of gold and silver-bearing quartz ledges forty or fifty miles from Olympia, and within twenty or thirty miles of water navigation. Assays had been made at Victoria, and the specimens having been found to be very rich, a free rein was given to speculation, and some four or five hundred claims, up to last accounts, had already been located.

Army Correspondence.

COMPANY K. 208th REG'T. P. V. NEAR
PETERSBURG VA., Jan. 15th 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—

The grand Army of the Potomac is now lying inactive in front of the rebel lines, with an occasional rumor of peace negotiations to cheer the monotonous hours of camp life. The late victories of Sherman and Thomas has given a silvery lining to the tempestuous impendiag clouds that hung with such threatening aspects over our martial horizon.—Mars and his satellites now seem to be superceded by the onward march of Luna, and ere long we hope to see the olive branch gracefully playing in in the breeze of tranquility. In anticipation of this result the Bedford county boys—of whom there are many in this army will once more rejoin their friends in their old Hill-side and valley homes, and return to the peaceful pursuits of life. It will be interesting to the friends at home to learn that company K, (who are all Bedford county boys) enjoy their usual good health and buoyant spirits. Captain Weaverling and Lieutenants Bessor and Sparks are constantly exercising a vigilant and scrutinizing care for the morals, health and general welfare of the company; in consequence of this supervision have become warmly attached. The sergeants also are very attentive to every duty enjoined upon them, and are ready for any emergency that may present itself in the course of war's vicissitudes. We all have our times of mirth and gaiety and spend these long winter evenings with as much satisfaction as is possible for men who are separated from friends and home. It is also gratifying to us to know that we are not forgotten at home, as some one is constantly in receipt of large boxes of provisions and luxuries. We still occupy the front of Petersburg within one and a half miles of that rebellious city. Very heavy forts are situated all along both sides of the line, and marks it very difficult for any person to pass, except those who lay down their arms and come over to us "without leave of absence" from their commanders.

I will take the liberty to mention the good condition of Captain Wishart's company, (H). They seem to feel that the war cannot be successfully prosecuted without having something to do in the matter themselves. The captain enjoys good health and feels at home in the army. More anon.

HENRY C. STAILY.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1864.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice.

LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.
Jan. 20, 1865-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
Jan. 6, 1865-6t. JOHN FICKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. DUNCAN M'VICKER,
Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW.
Dec.16,'64-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement. EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,
Dec.16,'64-6t Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MOCK &
SAMUEL A. MOCK.
Dec.16,'64-6t Executors.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.
Jan. 20, 1865.

U. S. TAXES.

Notice is hereby given, that the returns of the Special Income Tax for the various divisions of Bedford County, will be opened for examination at the office of the Assistant Assessors in those divisions, from the 17th to the 28th of January, inst., both days included. Appeals for the same will be received by the Assessor, IN WRITING, at his office in Gettysburg, on the 30th of January inst.

R. G. HARPER,
Assessor 16th District Pa.
Gettysburg, Jan 13, 1865. (jan.20-2t)

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for the year 1864 are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 28th, 1865, for the purpose of settling the Militia Tax with which they stand charged for said year. Collectors will please come as early in the day as possible.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Jan. 20, 1865-2t Clerk.

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 10th day of February 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence; the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

And other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
jan. 27,'65-3t.

Private Sale.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer until the 1st., day March next his Property in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford couny Pa., containing

Three Hundred Acres,

more or less, adjoining the town of Centreville The improvements are a good

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with Kitchen attached, Spring house, double Bank Barn and all other necessary out buildings. Also

A Good Grist Mill,

with two run of stones. There is also an Engine of eighteen horse power attached to said mill. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. A great part of this land is underlaid with iron ore and handy to a furnace about being started in the Valley. Also TWO LOTS with a WEATHER BOARDED HOUSE on each in the town of Centreville. Any person who desires purchasing such property will call soon.

H. J. BRUNNER.
jan. 27,'65-4t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constable in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr., Esq. Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 13th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my had at Bedford, on the 20th of January, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Jan. 20, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Michael Diehl, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The final account of Henry Whetstone, administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, jr., late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah H. Miller, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The final account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of the estate of Daniel Sleighter, late of East Providence township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, administrator *de bonis non* of John Roudabush, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of Ann Eliza Cox, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of James Burns and Emanuel Statler, executors of the last will and testament of James Burns, late of Juniata township, deceased.

The account of Jacob B. Furry, administrator of the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob Walter and Jacob Berkhimer, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 20, 1865. Register.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

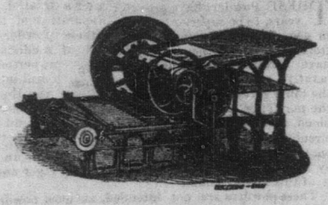
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 13th day, A. D., 1865.

Hugh Wilson, foreman, Jacob Fletcher, Wm. Anderson, David Shafer, John Calhoun, Samuel Elliott, Jas. Taylor, Solomon Egolf, Jacob Boor, Jacob Hiliegass, of P., John Johnson, Stephen Wimer, Peter Keagy, Geo. Hartman, Wm. Fisher, John Barkman, Daniel R. Anderson, Adam Pote, Henry Mills, Rudolph Hoover, Michrel L. Putt, Wm. Cuppett, Geo. Beegle, Baltzer Fletcher.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.—Saml Shafer, Wm. C. Wisegarver, John W. Scott, John Dilt, James O'Neal, Lewis N. Fyan, George Mock, Peter Barton, Amos Collins, Wm. Foster, John Berkhimer, John Homan, Thomas Donahoe, Josiah Elder, George Potter, Aaron Reed, Ewalt Burns, Vach. Brangle, Richard McMullin, Wm. Smith, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Knisely, John Wilhelm, j

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865.



Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion	$1.00
One square, three insertions	1.50

Each additional insertion less than three months, 50

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Administrators' and Executors' notices, $3.00. Auditors' notices, if under 10 lines, $2.00; if over 10 lines, $2.50. Sheriffs's sales, $1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2.00 for three insertions, if not above ten lines. Marriage notices, 50 cts. each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial column, 15 cents per line. ☞ No deduction to advertisers of Patent Medecines, or Advertising Agents.

☞ In order that there may be due notice of the change of terms in regard to marriage and obituary notices, such notices will continue to be published without charge until our issue of the 10th of February, with which we shall commence the above charges.

The undersigned have agreed upon the above terms of advertising, which will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

B. F. MEYERS,
Publisher "Bedford Gazette."
B. F. McNEIL,
Publisher "Bedford Inquirer."

Printing Establishment for Sale!

The press, types, cases, &c., upon which the *Bedford Patriot* was printed, are for sale. The material is nearly new, having been used only five months. It consists of a very full assortment of newspaper and job types, a Washington press, cases, stands, rolers, &c., altogether forming a very complete selection for a country newspaper.

Terms Cash. Address

B. F. McNEIL,
Bedford, Pa.

☞ OUR TERMS, as we have published conspicuously for more than six months, are $2,00 strictly in advance, $2,25, if three months or more in arreas, $2,50 after the close of the year. No considerate man who wishes our and *his* paper to prosper, will ask it for less. It costs us more than *three* times as much to print it now, than it cost our predecessor three years ego. Paper, the chief item of expense, cost him 325.00 a year. It is now costing us for paper, at the rate of $1313.76 a year! Our other expenses are happily not increased in this proportion, but they are more than double what they were, at the time we speak of. These facts may be taken as an URGENT request for every subscriber to pay up his arreas, and if convenient make an advance payment. *We need money!* WE ARE VERY MUCH IN NEED OF MONEY!! WE MUST HAVE MONEY!!!

COURT WEEK will be a good time to remember the INQUIRER.

Try and pay your subscription or other indebtedness to the INQUIRER during court week.

☞ The circulation of this paper is now thirteen hundred, and it is therefore an unsurpassed medium in this county for advertizers. Those who have real or personal property for sale, will find it to their profit to advertize in the INQUIRER.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—The atten tion of our readers is called to the advertizement on our first page of the reprint of the leading British Periodicals. They contain the most instructive, interesting and various information to be found in the whole circle of periodical literature.

THE funeral of Maj. W. W. Anderson was attended last week Friday afternoon from his fathers house, by a large concourse of people. He was buried with military honors. Lieut, W. P. Barndollar being in command.

Dr. W. Watson, son of Dr. W. H. Watson has lately been home on a s'asrt visit from the army.—We learn that he has already won an honorable distinction as a surgeon and promises to stand among the very foremost of his profession.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1865 has been sent us by the publishers. This almanac has become or ought to become indispensible in every well regulated household, besides those not so well regulated, as well as in every office and counting-room. It contains a large amount of interesting matter of permanent value, handsomely printed for twenty cent.

VISITORS.—Mr. King, editor of the Fulton *Republican*, and Mr. Fletcher of McConnellsburg, paid our town a visit last Thursday. We hope they appreciated the signs of thrift, progress and improvement, everywhere more or less apparent to the intelligent observer. The editor was considerably carried away with our new power press, but the thought of an ancient Washington, in a snug office down the line, brought on a fit of extreme dejection. We sympathize with him on that subject. We were glad to know that the *Republican* is flourishing and easy, as it is patriotic and racy.

GEORGE D. HALL.—From an advertisement appearing in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Hall, who is widely and favorably known among our business men, succeeds to the business of Lyon, Shorb & Co., in the manufacture and sale of iron, in this city. Mr. Hall has for nearly ten years been in charge of the business of the house in the West, in whose hands it has greatly prospered, and no one who has had dealing with him will fear that, under his sole control, the high reputation which the house has achieved will suffer any dimination.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

FIRE IN ALTOONA.—On Sunday night a week, the store of John H. Fretchey was consumed by fire. The meat market house, adjoining the store, was torn away, thus preventing the fire from being communicated to Miss Jennie Scott's house. A slight snow, which had fallen in the early part of the night, prevented the sparks from setting fire to the roof of other houses on which they fell. How the fire originated is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. There was no fire in the store on Sunday. The clerk, who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the smoke which came up through the floor at the back part of the building. He had hardly time to get out through the window, with only his shirt and pantaloons, as the floor was giving away when he was awakened. Almost everything in the store was burned. We have not heard an estimate of the loss, but understand it is fully covered by insurance.—*Altoona Tribune.*

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affecton of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm,—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief.

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

As the engineers have completed the survey and location of this new road from Connellsville to Bedford, and paused in their operations, a rumor has got afloat that the company does not intend to build any more than that portion of the work. It is true that the company intend to build, finish and put this part of the line in operation before attempting any other. But it is not true that the rest of the work is to be abandoned. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad extends to Bedford, at which place it will meet this new road and connect with it. From Bedford to Connellsville is a division of road, which cannot be built without some very heavy tunnel-work through the mountains, and when finished it is obviously the best policy to put the road in operation by meansof the Broad Top connection. This would at oncemake a through route from Philadelphia, via Harrisburg, Huntingdon, Bedford and Connellsville to Pittsbvrg, and would afford an opportunity for bringing into market the valuable mineral lands of the Southern tier of counties. It would furnish also an avenue to market for the oil of the Dunkard Creek region, besides increasing enormously the business of the railroad from Huntingdon to Bedford.—*Phila North American of Tuesday.*

COMMON SCHOOLS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 1st, 1864, contains much information in regard to the working of our school system, which will interest all who care for education and training of the youths of our State. Including the city of Philadelphia, the following statistics well exhibit the grand result for the year 1864. Whole number of schools 12,932, an increase of 374 during the year; whole number of teachers 16,907, increase 381; whole number of pupils 709,930, increase 6,489; average attendance of pupils 460,065, increase 4,467; average length of school terms, six months five days; average cost of pupils per month 62 cents, increase 13 cents; total cost of tuition $2,132,067,86, increase $267,757,69; total cost of fuel and contingencies, $209,727,80, decrease $32,055,94; total for school houses $388,408,69, decrease $72,012,71; making the total cost of the Common School system of the State including taxes levied, and amount paid by Philadelphia and the state appropriation for 1864, $3,213,355,79, an increase of $330,154,02 over the cost of 1863. While in some respects there has been a falling off from the past year, on the whole the exhibit is encouraging, and shows that we have kept steadily increasing the means of educating our young people in all parts of the Commonwealth.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Cove Lodge, No. 368, I. O. of O. F. held in Woodberry, on Saturday, Dec. 24th 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas. We have received the sorrowful intelligence that our worthy Brother, Ephraim F. Barnett, a private in the Army of the United States, lost his life by the ill-treatment of the enemies of our country while a prisoner in Georgia, therefore.

Resolved. That we deeply deplore the sad fate of our deceased brother who had to endure so many hardships during his captivity.

Resolved. That although our deceased brother suffered much in life, yet we learn, he bore all affliction and persecution with resignation and forbearance, and we do now, as heretofore, esteem his conduct as becoming a good citizen and a true soldier.

Resolved. That although we mourn the loss of so kind a brother, who as a citizen and soldier was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, still we hope the change which is such a sad loss to us, was gain for him and that he receives the blessings that await every good pilgrim.

Resolved. That the preceedings of this Lodge be published in the Bedford INQUIRER and Bedford *Gazette*. By order of the Lodge.

JOHN I. NOBLE,
GEO. R. HOLSINGER, } Committee.
THOMAS WATSON.

MARRIED.

DEITRICH—WEIMER.—On the 8th of Dec., at the house of Mr. Laney, in Harrison township, by David Miller Esq., Wm. Deitrich of Harrison township, to Mrs. Mary Jane Weimer of Chaneysville, Monroe township, both of Bedford county Pa.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Snakes Spring Valley, on the 23d inst., Samuel Armstrong, aged 73 years 6 months and 1 day.

KERR.—In Harrison township, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary Kerr, aged 78 years and 17 days.

Grand-mother Kerr was a good woman. She lived in Christ, died in Christ and now sleeps in Christ. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

WILLIAMS.—Near Schellsburg, on the 18th inst., Ella Catherine, infant daughter of Charles A. and Mary E. Williams. Aged 1 year 7 months and 18 days.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only just a child that's dead;"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made."

New Advertisements.

COAL OIL.

WE call the attention of customers to our "CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING CARBON OIL," which stand No. 1 in the market. It costs *more per gallon* than we can buy other oil for, but we are determined to sell a good article of coal oil, and not charge any more for it than is charged for an inferior article.

We have also No. 1 BENZOLE, and will warrant it equal to the best Turpentine for painting.

Our stock of HARDWARE is complete, and we are selling our goods as low as they can be sold anywhere.

We would invite customers to call and examine our prices. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

jan. 25,'65-3t.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the farm on which he resides, six miles west of Bedford on the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, consisting of about 200 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of it in grass, a good stand for droves, has a good apple orchard &c.

GEORGE MULLIN.

jan. 20,'65-tf.

Estate of Robert Elder, Deceased.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Palmer the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit: 1st, Josiah S. Elder; 2d, Geo. Elder; 3d, Mary wife of John Earlenbaugh; 4th, Henry S. Elder; 5th, Wm. S. Elder; 6th, Isaac Elder; 7th, Daniel S. Elder; 8th, Robt. S. Elder; 9th, Matilda Elder, and 10th, Elizabeth Elder, a minor, and Hannah Elder, widow, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the Second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

O. E. SHANNON,
Clerk.

Attest:
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
jan.13,'65.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vend. exponas to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property:

One tract of coal land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Dearemay & Co., John Lane's heirs and others, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the town of Pleasantville, containing about one half acre, with a one and a-half story dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lots of Charles Orin and others, and taken in execution as the property of Matilda Marshall, formerly Jas. Clossin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.
Jan. 20, 1865.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

For the Year Ending January 2d, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from the 4th day of January, 1864, to the 2d day of January, 1865.

TREASURER,		DR.
To balance on hand at last settlement		$3,814 72
To cash received from collectors, as follows:		
Joseph Evans, Broad Top Township,	1859,	23 88
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry,	"	16 52
Simon Stuckey, Colerain,	1860,	91 37
R. D. Barclay, Bedford Borough,	1861,	235 38
Frederick Hildebrandt, Juniata,	"	97 49
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	42 03
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	86 97
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	91 44
Rudolph Hoover, Middle Woodberry	"	67 89
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford Borough,	1862,	198 69
William Phillips, Bedford township,	"	14 80
Jonathan Hyde, Harrison	"	179 33
Casper Stroup, Juniata	"	129 24
William Cook, Londonderry	"	206 39
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	35 73
John Wayde, Napier	"	410 51
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	27 44
John Feaster, St. Clair	"	53 40
Francis Beard, Union	"	154 52
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	115 43
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford Borough	1863,	469 16
Jacob Fetter, Bedford Township	"	590 00
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg Borough	"	128 52
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	12 06
Lewis N. Fyan, Juniata	"	350 00
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	566 40
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	"	433 76
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	598 18
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	93 33
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	269 58
George Beegle, Union	"	560 00
James E. Kay, Hopewell	"	329 52
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	481 85
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	190 00
John Mors, Southampton	"	405 73
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	786 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	597 21
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	22 85
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	100 00
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	887 91
U. H. Akers, Bedford Borough,	1864,	322 53
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	213 11
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run Borough	"	35 00
Wm. Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	100 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	220 37
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	200 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	200 00
Wm. Stuckey, Monroe	"	153 00
Wm. Crisman, Napier	"	200 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	200 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	125 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	100 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	250 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	102 00
George Beegle, Union	"	143 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	356 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	545 00
John Echert, Liberty	"	285 00
Received on 438 assessed soldiers		43 80
John J. Cessna, Commonwealth cases		74 43
John Cessna, Esq., unseated lands redeemed		53 52
On note of Mower & Tate		8 70
On note of S. Peck		49 58
John G. Fisher, Esq., on sale of stoves		45 78
Commissioners sale of unseated lands		61 72
Taxes on unseated lands		524 57
Whole amount received		$18,736 75

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors	$1,476 19
Assessors making triennual and other assessments	586 77
Expenses of spring election	218 92
August election	281 80
October election	401 38
November election	423 00
Jonathan Feightner, Commissioner	9 00
P. J. Shoemaker, "	119 50
Andrew Crisman, "	123 00
George Roades, "	134 00
Michael Wertz, "	48 00
John G. Fisher, Clerk to Commissioners	180 00
U. H. Akers, Attorney to Commissioners	75 00
Joshua Mower, attending & repairing Court House	56 03
Levi Agnew, Court crier	57 00
Levi Agnew, cleaning Court House	45 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing offices in Court House	30 00
Wood furnished Court House and Jail	44 95
Coal " " " "	78 79
Holding Inquests	92 07
John B. Castner, holding inquest	10 87
Road and bridge views	147 00
Charles Merwine, services as janitor, cutting wood and attending Court House	78 91
Simon P. Harbaugh, binding dockets	9 00
John Aldstadt, costs in Commonwealth cases	1,200 56
John Major " " "	2 67
G. H. Spang " " "	73 95
J. A. Henderson, costs " "	66 21
Benjamin Wigfield " " "	56 59
M. Richey " " "	11 16
Wm. M. Hall, " " "	10 00
Jeremiah Shaw " " "	21 36
Constables returns	296 24
Constables attending juries	15 00
John G. Fisher, attending bridge sales, copying assessments, holding appeals, furnishing blank books for Commissioners office, &c.	150 53
J. R. Durborrow, printing	112 15
B. F. Meyers, "	507 20
David Over "	177 70
John Mors and James E. Kay, money overpaid on duplicates	13 72
William Oster, attending election	2 90
J. M. Shoemaker, covers for duplicates	3 26
George Blackburn, building bridge in Liberty tp.	1,350 00
Constables, arresting prisoners	6 12
Nicholas Sleek and Mark Housare, reward and arresting horse thief	82 20
Wm. Hartley, goods furnished for Court House	7 45
Geo. Blymire & Son, " "	53 39
John Aldstadt, taking John Miller to Western Penitentiary	110 00
John Aldstadt, keeping prisoners	259 67
Samuel Creswell, stoves for Court House	129 59
John Border, hobbling prisoners	7 00
Henry Mower, papering Prothonotary's office	9 00
John Aldstadt, bed for use of Jail	27 50
Talesmen,	48 46
Joshua Mower and others, tipstaves	58 75
Henry Reimund, painting Prothonotary's office	5 45
Drs. Compher and Watson, medical attendance to F. A. Reigle	13 00
A. C. Percival, seal for Commissioners' office	10 25
Graff & Hugus, stoves for Court House	91 00
J. B. Farquhar, revenue stamps, bank note detector, &c.	9 50
T. C. Garrett, Lumber	4 87
J. McCleary, acknowledging deed	18 00
John Cook, building bridge	225 00
Martin Hoover, work done on bridge at Stonerstown	75 00
F. L. Hutter, blanks and books for Commissioners' office	67 90
O. E. Shannon, dockets for Prothonotary's office	138 91
J. B. Noble, error in check of Reed	13 26
L. N. Fyan, building bridge	35 00
Freight on stoves from railroad	9 23
Reed & Schell, for revenue stamps	9 50
George Roades, on bridge	50 00
Expenses of sale of unseated lands	38 26
W. S. Haven, for stationery	58 44
Miscellaneous checks	90 88
John Sill, interest on note	120 00
John Brice, interest on note	192 00
John Brice's note paid	5,000 00
Fox and wild cat scalps	216 34
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stationery	10 00
Uncurrent funds	7 00
Treasurer, auditing and collecting old accounts	20 00
Attorney's fees on same	10 00
Auditors and Clerks	75 00
	$16,506 23
Charges	$18,736 75
Credits	16,506 23
Balance in Treasury	$2,230 52

Statement of Moneys Due and Owing Bedford County.

Jacob Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	1864	$168 53
John A. Osburn, Broad Top	1857	106 69
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top	1858	289 67
John C. Morgart, Cumberland Valley	"	89 26
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Middle Woodberry	"	138 73
George Roades, Liberty	1859	50 12
Jocob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	47 22
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	299 40
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, South Woodberry	"	25 40
R. D. Barclay, Bedford borough	1861	26 11
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	16 40
Thomas M. Lynch, Bedford borough	1862	111 81
William Phillips, Bedford tp.	"	42 13
P. Hardman, Cumberland Valley	"	32 40
J. R. Durborrow, Middle Woodberry	"	238 17
Samuel Working, South Woodberry	"	178 12
H. Nicodemus, Bedford borough	1863	502 77
Jacob Fetter, Bedford tp.	"	1,003 72
David Sparks, West Providence	"	180 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	307 55
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	85 42
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	270 68
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	134 00
George Beegle, Union	"	206 00
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	"	1,099 37
J. W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	43 71
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	328 82
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	670 60
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp.	"	1,521 89
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	912 06
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	214 44
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	813 53
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	727 48
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	319 07
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	359 81
George Gardill, Juniata	"	437 41
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	354 28
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	476 66
William Crisman, Napier	"	773 97
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	194 14
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	349 25
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	1,000 92
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	284 81
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	316 63
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	172 83
George Beegle, Union	"	621 87
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	1,075 95
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	1,145 24
John Echart, Liberty	"	96 79
Total		$19,039 23

☞ Part of the above is subject to exonerations and commissions and upon all sums due over fifteen months, interest will be charged.

Statement of Moneys Due and Owed by Bedford County.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners	2,230 52

Bounty Fund.

TREASURER,		DR.
To amount received from collectors, as follows:		
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	1863	$70 07
Thomas Fisher, Cumberland Valley	"	92 40
Samuel Bender, Bloony Run borough	"	31 09
William M. Pearson, Middle Woodberry	"	154 72
L. N. Fyan, Juniata	"	131 36
Alfred Entriken, Liberty	"	10 55
Peter Ewalt, Schellsburg borough	"	55 52
Henry Nicodemus, Bedford borough	"	69 75
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	50 00
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	200 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	296 63
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	"	53 61
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	75 00
Peter Winegardner, Napier	"	217 28
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	60 05
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	300 00
Jacob Fetter, Bedford township	"	653 32
Henry Beegle, "	1864	600 00
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	400 00
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	45 00
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	310 00
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	180 00
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	"	200 00
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	"	270 00
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	230 00
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	167 00
William Crisman, Napier	"	404 00
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	150 00
P. M. Barton, East Providence	"	190 00
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	375 00
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	200 00
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	283 00
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	73 00
George Beegle, Union	"	160 00
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	585 00
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	740 00
John Echart, Liberty	"	100 00
		$8,433 31

TREASURER,	CR.
By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners' drafts	$8,493 10
Treasurer's commission	84 83
Auditors and Clerks	40 00
	$8,617 93
Credits $8,617 93	
Charges 8,433 31	
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar $184 62	

Moneys Owed Bedford County on Bounty Fund from Collectors, as follows:

Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	1863	$78 82
David Sparks, West Providence	"	52 14
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	175 55
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	98 44
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	496 32
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	"	161 58
John C. Figard, Broad Top	"	113 92
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run borough	"	79 84
William Mason, Cumberland Valley	"	152 31
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	"	293 24
William Gorsuch,	"	34 85
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	30 29
George Gardill, Juniata	"	49 28
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	"	40 36
William Stuckey, Monroe	"	48 40
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	"	48 16
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	"	47 60
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	177 67
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	68 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	"	27 43
William J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	"	16 52
George Beegle, Union	"	223 26
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	"	130 43
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodberry	"	107 12
John Echart, Liberty	"	91 29
		$2,843 82

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year 1864, as contained in the foregoing statements and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of moneys due to and owed by Bedford county, and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 4th, 1865.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, ESQ.,

Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To amount received from collectors	$7,610 73
On unseated lands	335 93
	$7,946 66

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts examined and filed	$5,530 69
Certificate of deposit from Reed & Schell	2,336 51
Treasurer's commission	79 46
	$7,946 66

TAVERN LICENSES,	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$730 00

CR.	
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts dated April 5th and July 6th	$650 75
Certificate of deposit	28 25
Exoneration of John Drhew	15 00
Treasurer's commssion on amount ass'd	36 00
	$730 00

EATING HOUSES,	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$100 00

CR.	
Exoneration of John Harris	$10 00
Treasurer's commission	4 50
Amount paid State Treasurer	85 50
	$100 00

DISTILLERIES,	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$60 00

CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $60	$ 3 00
Amount paid State Treasurer	57 00
	$60 00

BANKS.	DR.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1864	$20 00

CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $20	$ 1 00
Paid State Treasurer	19 00
	$20 00

CONFECTIONARIES.	DR.
Aggregate amount for 8164	$15 00

CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $15	$ 75
Paid State Treasurer	14 25
	$15 00

TEN PIN ALLEYS AND BILLIARDS.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$30 00

CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $30	$ 1 50
Paid State Treasarer	28 50
	$30 00

LIQUOR DEALERS.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$25 00

CR.	
Treasurer's commission on $25	$ 1 25
Paid State Treasurer	23 75
	$25 00

MERCANTILE LICENSES.	DR.
To aggregate amount for 1864	$696 00

CR.	
By exoneration	$21 00
Treasurer's commission on $675	33 75
B. F. Meyers, publishing retailers licenses	12 00
B. F. McNeil, " " "	12 00
Paid State Treasurer	617 25
	$696 00

There is now outstanding in the hands of collectors for 1864 and previous years and due the State $6,565 52

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this 4th day of January, 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk.
jan. 27,'65.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh; Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation*.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every description for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

News and Other Items.

Every anniversary of a birthday is the dispelling of a dream.

Human nature is very easy to spell, but extremely difficult to *read*.

To succeed, you must keep moving; to grow rich, you must keep saving.

Pack your cares in as small a space as you can so that you can carry them yourself, and not let them annoy others.

Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow said: "If he had two ideas in his head, they would fall out with each other."

Truth is the only real lasting foundation for friendship; and in everything but truth there is a principle of decay and dissimulation.

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

Fine sensibilites are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauties to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding, but very poor things if they are left to creep on the ground.

A man named Scott, originally from Lower Canada, died in Kingston, Upper Canada, recently, at the great age of 116 years. Although feeble in body he retained his general health and clearness of intellect to the last.

People may argue against it as they will, but the instinctive leaning of experienced human nature is to trust in beauty. Angels are painted fair. No one imagines a squat Venus, a scraggy Eve, or a beetle-browed Apollo.

To Start a Balky Horse.—Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road and he'll go. Now don't laugh at this but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is—it gives him something else to think of We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed.

It is common to speak of those whom a flirt jilted as her victims. This is a grave error. Her real victim is the man whom she accepts. This reminds us of a simile—"A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf—the thorn remains for the future husband."

"What part of speech is man?" said a pedagogue to a sailor boy pupil. "A verb sir," replied the latter. "A verb, is it?" said the teacher, with a significant twist of his lips; "please give an example." "Man the yards!" was little Tarpaulin's instant response.

In Detroit, recently, a man and wife were disputing, when the woman, to aggravate her husband, seized a favorite dog belonging to him, and threw it out of the window. In retaliation, he seized their baby and threw it after the dog. This brought a suspension of hostilities and an amicable peace.

Dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality—they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or the lily to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden; but, wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind.

Desertion.—A scamp of a conductor on the New York and Erie railroad won the heart of a pretty New York girl, and recently married her. Pretending to have been offered a new situation on a railroad at the West, he took his wife to Chicago, where they stopped at a hotel. On the second day he deserted, leaving her penniless, with no friends to apply to for lodgings or the means to take her back to her home. He has not been heard from since.

Bunker Hill.—A good story is told of a Yankee hackman who was engaged to convey two Englishmen about the environs of Boston, including of course, Bunker Hill. After going up and inspecting the monument, the Englishmen returned to the hack, where the driver was quietly waiting for them. "I say, driver," says one of the Englishmen, "this is the place where we Englishmen gave you a thrashing about eighty years since." "Well," says the driver, "don't know as I ever heard tell about that; but who owns the land now?"

SENSIBLE MAXIMS.

Never speak of your father as "the old man."

Never reply to the epithets of a drunkard or a fool.

Never speak contemptuously of womankind.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

Never smile at the expense of your religion or your Bible.

A good word is as soon as a bad one.

Peace with Heaven is the best friendship.

How true.—Generation after generation have felt as we do now, and their lives were as active as our own. The heavens will be as bright over our graves as they are about our paths. Yet a little while and all this will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wend its way and the prayers will be said, we shall be left in the darkness and the silence of the tomb, and it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life shall creep on and our names shall be forgotten. Days shall continue to move on and laughter and songs will be heard in the room where we died; and the eyes that mourned for us be dry and animated with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us and remember to lisp our names no more.

Occupation of Children.—The habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with most of them. They love to be busy. even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or if inherently disinclined to it, be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

One in a Thousand.—The Rochester *Union* gives the following account of a dangerous lady at large in that city: A lady entered one of the State street cars yesterday and found every seat taken. A gentleman rose and invited the lady to accept the seat he had vacated. She did so, politely thanking him for his kindness. The lady wore a dark delaine dress, plain shawl, and an ordinary tan-colored straw hat. She had a fair complexion, smiling countenance, keen black eyes, and an expression that indicated a good degree of intelligence. Her appearance was neat and tidy, her face was free from dirt and paint, her hair was smoothly combed, without curls, frizzles, or beau-catchers. There was nothing in the appearance or deportment of this individual that would attract special attention or lead any one to suspect that she was sound in mind, save the fact that she bowed politely and thanked the gentleman who gave her his seat. This eccentricity is sufficient to show that the lady is not of sound mind, and she ought not to be at large.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

Respectfully informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Such as

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

Ready Made Clothing

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

Notions,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktles, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

Groceries,

Coffee, Tea, Sugars, Syrups, Rice,
Spices, &C., &C.
Chewing & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
Hardware, Iron, Nails,
Spikes, &c., &c.

We Keep

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

Goods misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

We Buy

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.

Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who has just received an elegant assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Clobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,
Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.
GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.

WYOMING
Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. Hollenback, President
L. D. Shoemaker, Vice Pres't.
R. C. Smith, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.

Assets, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay as promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 1864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

The following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

Announce to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mosambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest. Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

Makes the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER,

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

Lowery & Eichelberger have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

Dry Goods, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

Ladies Dress Goods in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

Cloths—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

Clothing—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

Boots, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

Groceries—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

Hardware, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

Fish—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

Respectfully solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS

Are just receiving a splendid stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

But if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. Two To Six

BOXES of the SPECIFIC PILL will promptly, perfectly and permanently cure **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students*, and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs*. They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

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